MORMONISM.

Progress of the Schism in the Hormon Church.

Principles of Mormonism, New and Old.

Arguments Advanced by Champio on Both Sides.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Dec. 23, 1809. The new Mormon movement is still the absorbing subject among the minute of these "latter days."

Apostles, ciders, bishops and teachers have been busy here in Sait Lake City, and we learn in provincal towns and settlements in the Territory, talking privately with the people and endeavoring to discondomns many of the measures factilates for temporal and spiritual government of the icu, discards the boos of decirine and covethemselves to its evil influence. This in brief is the way the people are admonished and commanded by those who nold the reins of power.

The Mormons, as a class, are a fanatical and obedient people. Most of them are a class of people.

to; whose minds, naturally of a religious n, have been kept in darkness in a certain sense. ity of their hearts, embraced the Mormou doe e as a grand religious system, whose specious plains, exposed meanwhile not only to the sof the deep, but to the aread and danger of teath from fatigue, Indian outrage and the driving moves, to join here the grand gathering of the been held under the power of crafty men stal a seductive system which appeared to them supreme
authority in ercything concerning Church and
State; who had been taught to believe they had a
real right to the soil of Utah, and would one day see
the impending judgments of Jehovah inti on the
people of the United States, because the "imnocent
blood" of the Smitch was shed; who have been
haterally and designedly isolated from the sympathy
and associations of the outside world; whose feelings and fears, naturally so easily worked upod,
have been imposed upon until most of these kiormons honestly believe that the voice of God,
that the blasphemy of the "priesthood" is
the phraseology of angels, that the United
States is a wicked ration, where woman
is degraded, and that salvation is the
exclusive privilege of faithful and subservient
saints, it would not be surprising, therefore, that
the private and public denunciations of the new
movement would nave, among the majority,
for a time at least, the desired effect. Suil
the breach that the "manifesto" made is
gradonily widening, and converts are embracing the new universalisin creed. Some woo
aganised the restrict of a converse tare
the condensation of the outside woo
aganised their sympathy with the movement have
been held under the power of the subject of the control of the second of the subject of the control of

the private and public densincations of the Bey movement you'd have, among the migory. For a timo it black, the desired effect, Shift should be a second to the second to

subsided and handed the subject over to be idder who was avwordly better able to grappie with the ware of a way and some general style as he had previously condemned it in the Tabernacie, he thought the people were too well instructed in the order of the condemned of the condem

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

A Man Shoots His Wife, then Shoots Him-self, Cuts His Turont and Dies by Strychnine—A Horrible Affair. [From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen, Jan. 6.]

From the Jackson (Alich.) Citizen, Jan. 6.]
Yesterlay attendon our usually quiet community
ras startled by the aunouncement that a terring
rangedy had been enacted in the power of Blackman,
short disagnee from the northern limits of the city,
the particulars of which are substantially as 10.

rageoy and been emacted in the sown or Blackman, a short distance from the northern limits of the city, the particulars of which are substantially as follows:

Some two years ago Marion Dodge and Miss Augusta Hardy, both of the town of Buckman, were married. The union proved, in many respects, to be an unhappy one, and has July Mrs. Dodge refused to live any longer with her husband, and went back to her lather's house. Dodge has several times insportanced his wite to resear to time, but she as often relused. Seatern's afternoon about three o'clock ne meet her in the road as size was going from nor home to the noise of a neglabor manned lars. Earl, living in the next house to Mr. W. Chamberiain. Hero he related his more than the road as size was going from nor home to the noise of an elegabor manned lars. Earl, living in the next house to Mr. W. Chamberiain. Hero he related his more of the state of the related his manned h

Attempted Parricide and Subsequent Satelde.

[From the Dubnque (fowa) Herald, Jan. 5.]

We have been but in possession of a tatal triggely and solone trait occurred in van Buren town, hip, Jackson county, last wednesday, the sum and Australia of Walcats in Stolows—
Carence Banning, son of Nelson Banning, a farmer in confortable circumstances, was the only son, the was petted and spould by all the family. He was petted and spould by all the family. He was

in the army during the war, but for the last year or so has been living on a farm of his own in the western part of the State, and for a few weeks past has been on a visit at home. Not being on very good terms with his lather, he spent most of his time at his brother in aw's.

On Wednesday evening last be went to his father house and asked for his burgy tozo to De Watt to take the ears west. His father suggested that he had better take the light wagon, with spring scate, as some of his sisters were going to its Watt with him. This suggested that he had better take the light wagon, with spring scate, as some of his sisters were going to its Watt with him. This suggestion served to put him in a great rage, and he repreached his fisher very interly, and west into his badroom and resurned with an army revolver, ready cocked, and attempted to shoot his father. His mother and attempted to shoot his father. His mother and attempted to the such them and his father slipped out. Into the kitchen to get out of the house, the son then ran out of the front door, as the rest supposed, with the intention of shooting the father as he came out of the kitchen door. One of his sasters followed him and as size got out on the porch, heard the reports of the pistol, and may her brother fail. On carrying him into the house, it was found that the ball had entered the brain a little above the right ear. He lived about an hour afterwards.

The only reason which can be assigned for his conduct seems to be that the father had promised to give him a sum of money, which, when the time came for the friends about two hours before that if the old make him sorry for it.

VIRGINIA.

Parties on the Subject of Admission—Advan-tages of Military Rule—Sentement of the People—Resolutions Against the Test Oath and in Favor of Speedy Admission—A South Carolina Seastor Sues a Virginia Railrond for Damages.

The question of the admission of the State is still the all-absorbing topic of discussion, though many are beginning to realize the fact that additional expenditures for a Legislature, elections for every official in the State and political turbulence will be State in, for these things must come sooner or later." Military rule supplies legislation, does away with elections and causes a cessation of political feeling and strife that, to say the least, is absolutely perhaps accounts for the advanced stage Virginia has reached, besides the more Southern States Opinion here seems divided as to the requirements on which the State shall be admitted. Radicals of the most extreme type demand the exaction of the test oath from the Legislature, which would unseat the most extreme type demand the exaction of the test oath from the Legislature, which would unseat a majority of the conservative memoers, who would then be replaced by the defeated radical candidates receiving the next highest number of votes. By this the entire control of the State would be given to the intrority of carpet-bag politicians, with the election of the entire judiciary of the State—a feature of the gravest interest to the people at large. On the other hand, the prevailing sentiment among republicans is the speady admission of the State with such guarantees of good faith as Congress may deem fit to engrafs in the bill providing for a republican form of government and the carrying out of the constitution adopted in July last in letter and spirit. Professions slinitar to these were made by a committee of ine Legislature, thoroughly conservative in character, to the resonstruction committee, and from an intimate knowledge of the people, I believe they expressed their most earnest wishes and desires in this respect. Numerous mays meetings have been held in various portions of the State, by republicans at which resolutions were anotted decaring against the exaction of the test outh and favoring the list much liste admission of the State, in Surrey county at the largest mass meeting ever held there, on the 1st inst., the following resolutions were entitled to the prospect of an exaction of the state. In Surrey county at the largest mass meeting ever held there on the 1st inst., the following resolutions were entitled to the prospect of an exaction of the state.

Aboute—That white we believe it to be true that the processions of things possibly of the great bulk of the so-called conservatives are wonly instincting yet very many of those structures are requirement, stained and time, and will honestly sustain the policy of these resolutions.

These two will cheer usly and earnestly support Congress in its erfocts to restore virginis whatever poincy it in its great whaten may see into adopt.

The procession of the procession of the procession of the resolutions and a man whose sole aim is to seeme present and future success for republicanism in Virginia.

These resolutions embody in a great degree the sentiment, not only of the republicanism to the mass of the people a neapority of whom may very properly he classed republicans, since they vocal for the adoption of a thoroughly republican constitution and elected a Governor who proclaimed numbers is republicant as repubelected a Governor who proclaimed ministral repub-lican on the stump everywhere throughout the State.

Porter, the leader of the anti-admission sts and

nean on the stump everywhere throughout the State.

Porter, the leader of the anti-admission sts and test oath exactions is, is becoming decidedly unpopular with his party, more particularly since the report has been current in the Northern newspapers that he will be requested his seat in Congress on account of disloyait; in 1845, for which he was tried and sentenced by her Butler to six months; hard short and imprisonment in the lail at Norfolk. This and all other signs taken together leave very little ground for Congress longer to reque the State admission, or to require unreasonable tests in the shape of oaths, or attrastent guarantees beyond those already given by some of the best men in the Legislature.

From the fact that a colored woman was successful a sunfor camages against a railroad company in Underwood's cours several others have been emboldened to make similar experiments under the Civil litiguis bill. The latest of these is J. J. Wright, a colored State Senator, from South Carolina, who, in company with one of the United States senators from that State, was on a visit to the national capital. The sad purchased a through first carolina, where there is no distinction of race or color, and came upon the sacred son of Virginia, he was ignominiously ejected from the ladies' car on the Danyline Rainroad because he was a "man and brother." Yesterday he entered suit Phrough his according the familiar and in perative rule of the company; but, as it is an imperative rule of the company that no gentleman unaccompanied by a lady smaliride in the lances' car it is scarcely probable that Mr. Wright will recover the handsone sum at which he values his dign.tv.

Petersoury now lays claim to the most eccentric specimen of radicatism extant, who carries his religious inanatism to profamily. He was an apounte of General Campy as common councilmal, and to rid themselves of him his brethren elected min in overseer of the poor, from which he afforwards rose to the position of surgeon of the poornouse. Not coment, howev

way or misstation, he sang for the Commissioners the following words to a well known and very popular air:

The Lord and Saviour ded for thee, shoo, nyi don't bodder me.

Here is sacrliege of the most flagrant character, and this is a specimen of the men holding responsible positions of trust among the people of Virginia by military appointment. Of one thing everybody feels assured, and that is, that General Canby is a Christian genteman and a strict member of the church, who will hardly suffer such a person to remain longer in office than the time to make out an erier for his removal requires.

It turns out that strong the defaulting sheriffs is Colones Winiam II. Boyd Shertiff of Fauquier county, who recently agured conspicuously in a newspaper due with colonel Mosby. Boyd was appointed to be sentifialty by General Canby at a time everybody knew him to be a bankrupt, and, in defiance of the law, camby only exacted half the bond required by the satisfies of the chart. Boyd is now sileged to be a defamilier in the sum of \$4,603 for moneys collected aone on the spring and fall incense taxes, essessed by the Commissioners of the county. For such an extent have defaications gone among the carpet-bag sheriffs that the Audutor, Major T. H. Staunton, United States Paymaster, has issued an order requiring the concettons of each week to be requiarly paid into a national bank subject to his order. Cuder this rule hie officials with not have such temptation to auscoud.

THE CHEAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In your Sunday's issue my attention was called to a paragraph which stated in substance that owing to the completion of the short line between Cincin-nati and Louisville the Great Southern mail was hati and Louisville the Great Southern mail was being sent via Cincinnati and Louisville, instead of via Washington, Alexandria and Lynchburg (Great Southern mail route). Will you do the officers of this route the Kindness and Justice to contradict this attachment, as the mail to Mobile and New Orleans does go via Washington, Alexandria and Lynchburg? Your informant was inistaken, and as your paper has a very large circulation both South and west, the article above referred to may work to the injury of this route, which was not intended by you.

J. E. YATES.

General Eastern Passenger A

THE CASE OF CORINNA LEWIS.

From the Boston Post, Jan. 10.]

Mrs. Lewis and her daughter Cornana, whose case in New York excited so deep an interest, arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning and proceeded at once to the residence of Henry B. Remander, in Workerter street. She was accompanied by the Proceedings of the Server, both acting under the order of Judge Cardozo, together with detectives Smith and Stone, of the State police, it is, pernaps, almost heedless to state that the Lewis and her friends nearthy rejoice at the wise and her friends nearthy rejoice at the wise and her friends nearthy rejoice at the wise and her friends. The child cornina was abscisted by her father from the St. James Hotel in this city on the 2xth of November.

pathy and K modess expressed for me, as you inform me by the public at large, and I leet additionally are call that so great an outrage has seen followed by so speedy a retrioquen. New York, it is true, is a very singular place, and every attempt was made to frustrate my purpose, but I triumphed, as I could not but teel I shoud.

REPORTER—It must have tried you severely to have passed he stery orders of the court in New York. Lawyers there are not always, or not at all times gentlemen.

MISE LEWIS - That is very true. I found it out by impleasant experience. They go to extremes which noting can justify. I have seen and heard as much of them as I care to during my like.

REPORTER—Ind you expect so severe a contest as took place to get possession of Gorinne.

MISE LEWIS—Intrily. The opposing counsel were very desperate and daring, but the case was too much against them to gain.

REPORTER—I suppose if the case had been sent up to a migher court—if such could have been done—you would have folowed it, and I am sure I should have triumphed at last.

MISE LEWIS—Indeed I would. If it had taken six weeks, six montes, six years, the rest of my life, I would have folowed it, and I am sure I should have triumphed at last.

MISTORIEM—Dut you not feel afraid that in a city like New York, where such strange and wicked things are perpetrated, that foul means might be resorted to to deleas your design? Were not Dr. Lewis and others daily visitors to the house of Capt. Jourdan, who was for the time her custodian? Miss Lewis—I do not depy but that at times? was said under his roof. Captain Jourdan is a true man, no less than a brave, sharp, just officer. It would nave ocen a perious adventure to enter his house to carry out a second abduction; and after the decision of the court the particular distributions. The other who have be placed under similar mislortures. Tuousnads who have read the story of the past seven weeks at all and do extend to you their pytail greetings.

others who may be placed under similar misfortunes. Thousands who have read the story of the past seven weeks at H and do extend to you their poylul greetings.

Ars. Lewis—I hope none of my sex will ever be called upon to endure the misery of my fife, not only for seven weeks, but for as many years. I have got my cear child, and i meant to.

Reposite—It is a fortunate and a creditable thing that men, juries, courts have, as a general thing, a preponcerating sympastry for woman waen the vicinu of wrong and injustice. This fact must have been at least some little comfort to you.

Miss. Lewis—I may be, as you say, but I should feel vastly more confidence in a cause if it had a good dear of right and justice in it.

ILEPORTER—Napoleon thoughs the god of victory was on the sade of the heaviest artiflery. Now that you are back in Massachusetts said protected by its laws. I suppose you feel quite safe, do you not? You no not, I take it, intend to look after my civile. I do not think it will be an easy matter to get her off by seath again.

REPORTER—The first cifort was fruitless in its ultimate result, and the second would be still less so. The whole community would feel itself personnily and individually ouraged should anything of the sort of reposted.

Mrs. Lawis—I do not envy nor have I sought the publicaty which has been forced upon me, but at the same time I should be sugrated in indeed were I meshale to the sympathy on the part of the existence of this hearty and general sympathy and retreel. He is bound to state that Mrs. Lewis—I indeed upon me, but at the same time I should be sugrated in indeed were I meshale to the sympathy on the part of the existence of this hearty and general sympathy and retreel. He is bound to state that Mrs. Lewis is in every genes a lady, anise in manner, speech conduct and instincts. There is a deal of womaniness, heroism and will in her nature, and you she evidently possesses a sweet, quick, joy-dispensing disposition. Her lace is full of character, intelligence and interest, and th

of its prominent elements. It has strength, tenderness and beauty combined. We should judge her to
be some twenty-eight or thirty years of age. Her
hair is short and næptide and disdians
combs, pins, bands and other hisante lemane
fineries. In matters of dress we should judge
her to have a relined tasts, and to be as close a
follower of tashion as a lady of real sense ever thlows
hersen to be. Her girt Coringa is a sprightly playtid, interesting girl of some elight years, \$ppaffeatly,
and who seems quite unconscious of the prominent
character ane has played in a drama whose andience
was almost the wade nation. She is an annable
and affectionate croature, loves her mother only as
a true child knows how to do, and on being remitted
to her was one of the happinest of beings. It is hoped
that both mother and daughter, having passed
through a most severe and trying ordeal, may now
have the opportunity and privilege of reat, retirement and applicess. Airs, Lewis gives evidence
that she needs all these in full measure, as she most
certainly has carned them. We should add that Mrs.
Lewis and her frands speak in the highest terms of
the kind treatment of Corana by Capitain Jourdan
and his estimatic wife while she was at their hoase
during the pendency of the nabeas corpus proceedlogs.

Sprague ve. Brown & Ives-The Brown University Lauds-Senator Sprague's He-

traction.

[From the Providence Journal, Jan. 8.]

It will be seen by the statement of our reporter below that at the inecting of the committee on College Lands yesterday Governor Sprague took back the charge that he had made in the Senate upon Brown & Ives.

le with at the inecting of the Committee on Colloge Lands yestering Governor Sprague took back the charge that he had made in the Senate upon Brown & Ivea.

The committee met at two P. M. in the President's room, Manning Hall, In addition to the members of the committee Senator Sprague pid Mester. 1945, Payne, Patten, Gammell, Goddarf and Love were present. The secretary read a communication from Governor Sprague, in which he stated that after retiang the report of the committee upon the sale of the mands and the letter of Dr. Sears he was satisfied that neather Mr. Brown nor Mr. Ives acted in collusion with any person in the sale of the lands, or derived any profit from such sale. He therefore withdrew any charge that Messrs. Brown & Ives had profited pecuniarily by the sale, but relied upon the evidence referred to as showing that those gratiemen so conducted themselves as in connection with others to occasion a serious loss to the university. This charge he considered, although different in form, was substantially the same so far as in argued hostility to the real interests of Brown University. This communication was accompanied by a letter from Governor Sprague to Mr. Alien, saying that the statement would be printed at the time its reading was commenced before the committee.

Mr. Ives then said that having seen this statement, and timking it required some explanation, he had requested Mr. Payne to be present, who, with the permission of the committee, would propound some questions to Governor Sprague. Mr. Alien replied that he printed at the time its reading was commenced before the committee.

Mr. Ives then said that having seen this statement, and that me presumed tovernor Sprague. Mr. Alien replied that he presumed tovernor Sprague would be giad to intrinsh and the find that having seen this statement, and the howernor sprague had a wall he come duced the said that he said the towernor sprague replied:—"To an simply observe that questions in relation to this subject may be put in writing and submitted t

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

The Odes and Erodus of Horace. A Metrical Translation into English, with Introduction and Commentary. By Lord Lytton. With Latin Text from the ections of Orail, Madicane and Yonge. New York: Harper & Brothers.

So admittedly fine are these translations and so general has been the praise bestowed upon them since their appearance that we can do but little more than add our testimony to the great merit they possess. It is not unlikely, nay it is certain in our mind, that some of the odes have been translated by others, in the past, with greater Adolity to their spirit as well as to facir meaning. But in spirit as well as to their meaning. But in a work of this kind we are called upon to render judgment on the whole and not upon a part. And this whole is so infinitely superior to nearly every other translation for it. Perhaps the translations could have been imbued with more of the poetic spirit; but this Lord Lytton does not possess to any remarkable degree. Indeed, as a poet he has never been distinguished. But for fesicity and complications of language—for a true appreciation of the intern and meaning of what florace wrote—there is atthe set to be desired here. We welcome this cultival of the most agreeable of classic poets as a very valuable addition to our classic interature, and this repret into work is very neatty printed and bound, and contains an introductory chapter in which the character of Borace and that of his poems are subjected to any able and impartal review.

The Pope and the Councile By Janus. Boston: THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL. By Janua. Roston;

professed Catholic, and condemned by the Church for its heterodoxy, it will nevertheless be read by Protestants and Catholics alike for the sake of the

which gives to them a value far above the ordinary run of lyric poetry. Some of them are quite original sentimental language of scribolity rayinsters. To sometiming more than the mean between these the "hove Songs" belong. They are, in fact, if not of the very highest erder of poetry, considerably above mediocally. School has intense parsion been described in simper and more effective language than in "Love's Longing," which is a gent in its way. Of the same kind, and but little interior in mira, is "one lattle Lock," There are nameous offers that we could name but have not spaces to do, which exhibit the true poetic spirit. We have no doubt mat this little younge, which is handsomely gotten up, will be as which yeard and admired as it deserves to be. It is desirated in graceful language to Robert Roosevelt, of this car."

History of England prom the Fall of Wolsey founds, M. A. Volumes it, and IV. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.,

These volumes belong to the popular continot of Mr. Fronde's works which Mesers. Scribner & Co.,

Mr. Froude's works which Messrs. Scribner & Co., are publishing at a notably low price. Their contents embrace a period from the year 1535 to the

death of Henry VIII., and narrate the events which death of Henry VIII., and narrate the events which occurred therein. The final sevarance of the English Church from Rome and the procamation of the King as its head, the suppression and spolation of monasteries, the rise and lait of Thomas Cromwell, the many marriage of the King, the foreign and domestic policy of the government, as well as other matters of interest that transpired during the reign of Henry, are here set forth in minute details. As we remarked some time ago, while Mr. Fronce has not convinced us that henry VIII. was other than a sensual, imprincipled tyrant, it is undeniable that his work is of immense value to history. As a literary production it is unsurpassed, no one can read the clear, teres comeances when it admiring the ability of the writer. The style is vigorous to a degree, reminding one of Carlyle, with the advantage of being invariably casy and natural, which Carlyle is not always. Four more volumes, two of which will be issued monair, while complete the edition, which we hearthy recommend to the public. We understand that Mr. Froude has acandoned mis original purpose of continuing the work to the death of Elizabeth, and will close with the defeat and destruction of the Spannia transfal in the English Channet. This is to be greatly represted, as, in spite of all the objections that can be raised against the history, it is the most interesting that has been written on the subject. Namerous facts that would have never seen the light but for the research of the author are given to the word, and we are thus ensured to fine men and measures of one of the meast important eras in English history than we have neveroore been able to form a more impartial judgment of the men able to form a more impartial judgment of the men able to form a more impartial judgment of the men able to form a more impartial judgment of the men able to form a more impartial purpose of the men and measures of one of the men as described to the men and measures of the of the states important eras in English history th occurred therein. The final severance of the English

to do.

The Pursuit of Hellings. A Sequel to "Thoughts on Personal Religioa." By Edward Meyrick Goulburn D. D. New York: D. Appicton & Co.

To those who have read the previous works of the crudice Dean of Norwich we need say but few words commendatory of this little volume. To the many who are ignorant of Dr. Goulburn's writings, and who feel the necessity for literature that will instruct them how to lead moral and religious lives we shall merely say that the work contains many leasons whose study cannot fail to materially benefit them. It embraces almost every topic in which the human race is religiously conceined. There are irrapy-way construct the numan race is religiously conceined. There are irrapy-way canpters, in the first of which it is explained how man can attain to notines by full faith in the teachings of Scripture and by a proper valuation of those inspired men known to the world as saints. The conjection of sanctity above our reach is an error, as all that is fequired is "time faith, hope and love of primitive saints to achieve spritted marvets." The necessity of baptism as a means of attaining bosiness is pointed out in an admirably written enapter. We might, perhaps, because of an inability to review the book at length, better explain its character by giving the titles of a few of the chapters. These are, "that Holmess is Administly," "What we live to begin i pon." The First Principle of Holmess and How to Attain It," "The Point of Departure in the Right Course," "The Experimental Knowledge of God the End of all Caristian Endeavor," "Inc End of the Confidentment and the Importance of Keeping It in view," "of the Various Sentiments Embraced in the Love of God," "Of the Admiry Between God and Man in Regard to han's Wants and God's Fulness," "Of the Admiry Between God and Man in Regard to han's Wants and God's Fulness," "Of the Love of God as involving Anapathy to Evn," "Of the Love of God as involving Anapathy to Evn," "Of the Love of God as involving Anapathy to Evn," "Of the Love of God, "On Want Shaus Out Christ from Our Hearts," Dr. Gomburn analyzes the character of mea, shows him his faults and the causes that give rise to them. Altogether, the work as a very profond and validable one. Aside from the moral doctrines to inculc commendatory of this little volume. To the many who are ignorant of Dr. Goulburn's writings, and

We have received copies of the last numbers of the sanday Magazine and the Church Monthle, both of which publications are, in their respective

of which publications are, in their respective spheres, excellent.

The American Odd Fellow for January comes to us in an enlarged form. It is much improved in other respects. Nothing of the alignest interest to the order of Odd Fellows is neglected. The purely literary matter is also good.

The Christian Quarterly for January is full of very superior articles, "devoted to the advocacy of primitive Curistianity, as distinguished from the religion of Sects." Much thought and such year apparent in its content, which are quite into esting.

"Brigadier General Tuoinas P. Meagher—life Political and Military Career, with Selections from his Writings and Speeches," is the title of a work writ-Writings and Speeches," is the title of a work with ten by Captain W. F. Lyons, and which will shortly be published. The subject is one of decided inter-est to the public, and as the author is a gendeman of talent and crudition, and has had at his com-mand ample material for the composition of the work, we feel assured that the book will be a most contentants on.